

A New Species of the Remarkable Hymenopterous Genus *Smicromorpha* with Correction of the Generic Description.

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The genus *Smicromorpha* Girault is the type of a new tribe in the family Chalcididae and was described from two broken specimens. Lately, a pair of a second species were captured from jungle in North Queensland, and these allowed the recognition of the sexes which formerly had been identified by analogical likenesses of the eyes to those of many male and female Diptera. It turns out, however, that the analogical likeness does not hold as may have been expected, since it is the female with the large eyes and the male with normal ones. The original description then should be corrected, the terms male and female turned about. The two sexes are alike except that the male has only 7-jointed antennae, the club solid, the funicle 4-jointed, no ring-joint, the antennae setiform as in the female. But also, besides the much larger eyes in the female (resembling those of many male Diptera), the abdomen is stouter distad, the ovipositor distinct but not exerted. The mandibles are alike in both sexes but very peculiar in shape, having two teeth, the first long, acute, subfalcate, the second a half shorter, rather broad, obtusely rounded at apex and separated from the first by a long, narrow sinus.

The second species of the genus is described herewith.

Smicromorpha cadaverosa new species.

♀. Length 5.00 mm. Like the type species, but with a more distinct pattern on the thorax (no pattern or practically none in the female type species): all of each parapside except margins, cephalic portion of each axilla, cephalic half of scutum except along margins and meson, caudal third of scutum except along meson and margins, forming two elongated oblique spots, one on each side, and a minute dot in the center of propodeum, dorso-laterad, dusky black; the spot on the fore wing is more distinct than in the type species. Otherwise, the same. First funicle joint tapering from apex to base.

♂. The same, but the hind coxae shorter and stouter, dusky black, the dot on propodeum absent. (The dark reddish scutum described for the male of the type species is no doubt due to fading and there is no real pattern.)

Described from a single pair captured a quarter of a mile apart by sweeping in a jungle pocket, July 28, 1913 (A. P. Dodd). The species is most probably, like its congener, parasitic upon ants.

Habitat.—Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Types.—In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens together on a tag, the two heads on a slide.

Note: The female of the above species had asymmetrical antennae, one of these latter bearing but eight joints, the other nine; the missing joint appeared to be the sixth funicle. I have reexamined the antennae of the female type species and both were 9-jointed and alike.

An Individual Variation of Lorquin's Admiral, *Limnitis lorquini* Boisduval (Lepid.).

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Limnitis lorquini (Boisduval).

Individual Variant. ♀. Expands 72 mm. Upper side, forewings: Velvety blackish-brown, with the usual red apex, extending over about the same area, but there is considerable variation in this in specimens from the same locality. There are two white apical spots, next to the red, the upper longer and quadrangular, the lower oval; above the upper spot is a faint indication of the white continuation of the red. The band of white spots across the wings is much the same as in the typical form, but the spots are reduced in size and elongated and sprinkled with black scales. Only a faint indication of the white discal spot. Hind wings: velvety brownish-black, with only faint indications of the last three spots of the white band; and a comparatively large red anal spot clove-shaped.

Under side, forewings: The apex entirely red with no usual row of white crescents; a semi-circular area extending from the base to the inner angle and to the cell, blackish-brown; with the usual white and red spots, but much obscured with black scales.

Hindwings: *Entirely* red, with the row of median white spots and the two basal white spots very faintly indicated.

Habitat.—Arroyo Seco Canyon, San Gabriel Mts., near Pasadena, California, 1700 feet altitude, July 23, 1913; collected by Rutherford Moore, vice-president of the Lorquin Natural History Club for boys, in whose collection is this interesting specimen.